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Spreadsheet Header Key

CRUISE ID: Represents the cruise identification number for the sample station.

STATION ID: Sample station identification number, consistent with the linked core identification number on the Index Map (608 kb) (fig. 11). The first letter of the station number represents the type of sampling device used at the station (B – Box corer, C – Grab sampler, and M - MultiCore™r).

JD/TIME (GMT): Time and date of sampling expressed in Julian Day (JD)/Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The Julian day is expressed beginning with January 1st as day 1 and December 31st as day 365 (366 during leap year). Greenwich Mean Time is the time at Greenwich, England located at 0.00 degrees longitude.

DEPTH (m): Depth in meters at the sample location.

REC.: Indicates whether or not a sample was recovered at the station.

LAT. and LONG. DD: Latitude and longitude of the station location in decimal degrees.

SURF. QUAL.: Indicates a sediment surface quality value that was recorded once the box core was returned to the ship. Values are from 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest value of quality. "No" shows that no value was recorded for the station.

REC. (cm): The length of the sediment sample recovered at the station. For box cores, this represents the height of the sediment in the box cores prior to subsampling.

SS: Indicates if a subcore was taken for stratigraphy and sedimentation studies.

SS (cm): The length of the SS subcore. Occasionally the length of the SS subcore was different than the total recovery due to an uneven surface of the box core sediment or air in the core liners.

SURF. TX.: Indicates whether a sample was taken for surface texture analyses.

MF SURF.: Indicates whether a surface sample was taken for microfauna studies.

MF CORE, GT, and GC: Indicates if a subcore was taken for microfauna, geotechnical, or geochemical studies, respectively.

TMSO: Indicates if a subcore was taken for chemical study of metals, pesticides, and PCBs.

MB: Indicates if macrobenthos subcores were taken. The table lists four MB columns because up to four MB subcores were taken at individual stations.

MB WASH: Indicates if sediment in the box core was washed and sampled for macrobenthos studies.

MICRO. ORG.: Indicates if a 5-cm subcore sample was taken for micro-organism studies.

PB: Indicates if a subcore was taken for lead-210 dating purposes.

BULK, OTHER SAMPLE: Indicates if bulk or other samples or subcores were taken.

CORE DES. AND PHOTO: Indicates if core descriptions and core photographs are available and linked to the index map of this report.

BOTTOM PHOTO: Indicates if a bottom photograph was taken at the sample station.

MSL DATA: Indicates if multi-sensor logger data were taken and are linked to the station identification number on the index map.

C14 SAMPLES and DIATOM SAMPLES: Indicates which cores were sub-sampled for carbon-14 radiometric dating and diatom analyses.

GRAIN SIZE DATA: Indicates if detailed surface textural data was measured in the lab and listed in the columns to the right of this column.

 # OF SIZE CLASSES: Indicates the number of 0.5 phi-size classes represented in each surface textural sample.

COARSE SIZE LIMIT: Represents the coarsest phi-size grains of the surface textural sample.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF SAMPLE (g): Shows the total weight in grams of the entire sample used for grain size analysis.

-1.0, -0.5,…14.00: Shows the weight percents for each phi-size of the textural sample.

TOTAL 100%: Indicates the sum total of the phi-size weight percents (which ideally is 100%).

% GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, CLAY and MUD: Represents the percentages of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and mud in each sample.

GRAVEL/SAND, SAND/SILT, SILT/CLAY, SAND/CLAY, SAND/MUD, and GRAVEL/MUD: Shows the ratios of the various size classes.

1^{ST} MOMENT (mean): Indicates the mean grain size of each sample.

VARIANCE: Shows a value representation of dispersion calculated as the sum of the squared deviations from the mean grain size for each phi-size class divided by the number of phi-size classes with data.

STANDARD DEVIATION: Indicates the deviation from the mean. It is a value measure of dispersion calculated as the square root of the variance.

3^{RD} MOMENT: Measure of skewness - the asymmetry of the distribution (Carver, 1971).

4^{TH} MOMENT: Measure of kurtosis - how “humped” or “peaked” the central part of the distribution appears (Carver, 1971).

COMMENTS: Provides any additional information for each sample station.